

The Intelligencer.

War Prospects in Europe.

The holders of grain, flour, pork, and provisions generally, seem to regard war as inevitable between Turkey and Russia, judging from the lively manner in which they have rushed up prices within the last few days. Wheat could have been sold in this market at \$1.75 yesterday which in December last was bought at \$1.15 and \$1.20. Flour is correspondingly high, and corn, in fact all breadstuffs, sympathetic with and participate in this advance.

These prices are of course predicated on war in Europe, if by any means not visible, peace once more comes upon us, we shall see a big drop in prices. To-day (Tuesday) the day set for a formal declaration by Russia. At least such has been the report.

Ever since the finale of Russia and the Powers, some four months ago, we have been incredulous as to this war talk, inclining to look on it as a game of bluff, but it begins to look like business within the last week, especially since the defiant refusal of Turkey to accept the English proposal.

As Americans we are chiefly concerned with the effects of this war on our interests. The New York Herald believes that there will be a great change, as if by magic, "in case the general expectation of a great war in Europe is realized."

"This impending event, the moment it happens, will touch all the nerves of American industry. It will open a vast and profitable market for everything we can produce, and set all the wheels of business in active motion. Our banks will find employment for all their idle money; our railroads will be burdened with freight; a mighty stimulus will be given to the raising of grain and pork, to the manufacture of arms, clothing and military supplies, and we shall recover within the ensuing two years more than we have lost since the great panic."

At Washington, Pa.—A Reminiscence.

General Grant and wife are at Washington, Pa., sojourning a few days with the Smiths. These visits of the great Chief to that classic little town have given it a national reputation. He was there in September 1869, before that ever memorable Black Friday when gold shot up to 65, and when Corbin, his brother-in-law, sent a letter by Jim Fisk's messenger to ask the President to forbid the Secretary of the Treasury to sell gold. At least such was the supposed purport of the letter, but no body has ever known what Corbin actually did write on that memorable occasion, Fisk, when he was afterwards examined before the Congressional Committee on Banking and Currency, as to the purport of that letter, remarked to Gen. Garfield, the Chairman, in answer to his inquiry as to what Corbin wrote to Grant, "Ah! sir! it was in that particular that Gold and me made—d—d fools of ourselves; we never knew what it was in that letter."

It was expected for a time that Corbin was trying to get the President in the pool to bull gold, along with himself, Fisk and Gould, and scandal went so far at one time as to say that it was Mrs. Grant who was to receive a share of the profits. Of course there was nothing in it. Neither the President nor his family had anything to do with the scheme. Corbin had, of course, and it is not impossible that at first he did gently feel the Presidential pulse to see if he could persuade His Excellency that it was better for the country to let gold go up pretty high.

The messenger who carried the letter to the very door of the Smiths gave an interesting account of his trip. He traveled as fast as an express train could carry him from New York to Pittsburgh, and then in the gray of the morning was driven over the hills to Washington (as there was no Charters railroad then), and like an ancient knight errant, gave no rest to his feet nor food to his lips until he had sought out the President and placed the letter in his hands.

And what did the President say? Simply something to the effect that it was "all right," and these mystic words the messenger at once telegraphed back to New York. Whether or not they were the talismanic signal to proceed with the bull movement was the question that was mightily debated afterwards in the papers—we mean by the papers that sought to connect the President with the plot. But in order to know what meaning to attach to the President's reply it is first necessary to find out what Corbin wrote, and poor Jim Fisk afterwards suspected that Corbin had sold Gould and himself out by writing something that did not bear on the main question. The latter has always remained a mystery, but, like the "Scarlet Letter," it is famous in connection with a deep laid plot, and contributed not a little for a while to make Little Washington famous as the reputed point d'appui of the great Black Friday smash up in gold on the 24th of September, 1869.

THE WHEELING HOSPITAL AND ORPHAN ASYLUM.—We have before us a copy of a report just published in pamphlet form in regard to the history and present financial condition of this institution. This report is submitted in conformity with a resolution passed in March last, at a meeting of the following gentlemen, representing a majority of the stock, viz: Bishop Kane, Father Sullivan, Messrs. Reilly, Kennedy, Jas. G. Whyte and John A. White.

The present Board of Trustees consists of Bishop Kane, Michael Reilly and Henry Moore. The hospital was founded as far back as 1852 by Bishop Whelan, Henry Moore and John Brazil, together with other stockholders. These three gentlemen were elected the first trustees. The institution has been a real benefit to the city, and we are glad to know that it is in a prosperous condition. We speak of it as prosperous because we notice by the report before us that it paid over to the Orphan Asylum connected with it, during 1876, the sum of \$5,070.20. Of course this was not net receipts. How much of it was net cannot be told from

the report, because the two institutions, the Hospital and the Asylum, are treated as one, and no distinct account is set out for each. The total receipts of the two for 1876 were \$8,986.32, and the expenditures \$11,180.57. Deducting cash on hand on the 1st of January and there remain outstanding debts to the amount of \$1,298.25.

The management seems to be conducted on very economical principles. The services of 10 sisters are set down among the expenses at only \$250, which is certainly very reasonable. The wages of employees were only \$136.80. Of course a good deal of aid is obtained from the older orphans (girls) in the institution. There were last year 60 of these orphans, ranging in age from 3 to 15 years. The number of patients during the year was 122, of which 77 were medical and 45 surgical patients, 20 persons not under treatment, and 10 charity patients—the last mostly aged and infirm.

Dr. Frisell is the surgeon and physician in ordinary to the institution, but all reputable physicians are admitted to practice, as patients may desire. The charges for board and nursing are reasonable, ranging from \$1.50 to \$10 per week. There is no place in the city where any one deprived of the comforts of home can be so well nursed when sick. The institution has a well established reputation in this respect. Indeed, taken in connection with the excellent reputation of Wheeling as a seat of medical science and skill, there is no place in all this region of country where a sufferer from any form of disease can be more desirably housed than in the Wheeling Hospital.

GOLD is on the upward tendency again. Before it went down the Wheeling Intelligencer thought to buy a gold dollar with a paper dollar would be the zenith of prosperity. It now can only see prosperity when this commodity goes up again.—St. Louis Globe-Gazette.

This is a misstatement on the part of the Gazette. The decline in the premium on gold is a matter for congratulation when it occurs naturally and part passu with general prices. When it occurs otherwise it is a matter for regret. The reason is very simple. When by reason of a redundant irredeemable paper money circulation general prices throughout the country are above their natural level, it is a great mistake to offer a bait to foreigners to ship their goods here in order to sell them at paper money prices and then draw their pay in cheap gold. Gold should only decline hand in hand with other prices. When this is the case the premium on it protects our products and stimulates their export abroad.

THE FINANCES OF PITTSBURGH, Pa., are in a deplorable condition, and the question of securing money to pay interest due on the city bonds is exciting intense interest. The Mayor has vetoed an ordinance for a temporary loan to meet the emergency, and the Post (Dem.) of that city argues that one class of the city bonds (the "Penn Avenue bonds") is unauthorized as the Illinois railroad bonds which the United States Supreme Court has just pronounced worthless, and it says: "The prospect of repudiation even under the forms and sanctions of a judicial decision is an unpleasant one to face, but all the possibilities and probabilities had as well be considered."

The Wool House Committee.

The Executive Committee recently elected by the committees representing the State Granges of Ohio, West Virginia and Pennsylvania, to make arrangements for a first year's fair, will meet at Steubenville, Ohio, on Tuesday, 17th of April, at 10 o'clock A. M. The committee will likely be in session two days, and will meet to meet as many wool growing patrons as can favor them with their attendance. Complete arrangements for handling wool will be made at that time. Sheriff Johnson, at the Court House, will direct parties to the place of meeting. By order of the Committee, A. C. AULT, Chairman.

J. D. WHITMAN, Sec'y.

THE TURF.

LOUISIANA JOCKEY CLUB. NEW ORLEANS, April 16.—The fifth day of the Louisiana Jockey Club meeting was clear and pleasant, attendance large and track in good condition. First race—Four mile heats, quarter, purse \$300. Jack Hardy won by two lengths. Time, 2:44. Second race—Consolidated purse of \$200. Belle Barlow won by three lengths. Time, 1:48. Third race—Four mile heats, Allegre purse of \$300. Geo. Quiline won in two straight heats. Time, 7:46 and 7:52. Each heat was won easily.

Attempted Whipping of Col. A. K. McClure.

PHILADELPHIA, April 16.—Quite an excitement was created on Chestnut street today by an attempted whipping of Col. A. K. McClure, of the Philadelphia Times, by Nat. McKay, a government contractor. Mr. McClure was in company with ex-Governor Curtin, when McKay approached with a long whip and struck him. Then McClure caught McKay by the throat, and while holding him some one from behind dealt McClure a blow, while another in front of him struck him over the left eye. These men are supposed to be friends of McKay. One of them got away, and the other was arrested along with McKay. The prisoners were given a hearing at the Central Station, and were held to bail to answer.

America College at Rome.

NEW YORK, April 15.—Monsieur Chataud, Vice of the American College at Rome, recently arrived in New York, and is at present in this city endeavoring to collect funds for the maintenance of the institution. At St. Patrick's Cathedral yesterday Monsignor Chataud being introduced to the congregation by Vicar General Quinn, spoke of the history of the College and its needs, although it is not absolutely in debt, its funds are gradually decreasing. Monsignor Chataud will visit the churches in New York and the principal cities of the country.

Bloodless Duel.

CINCINNATI, O., April 16.—Two men named Tate and Dodson, of this city, attempted to settle a quarrel over a woman by fighting a duel this afternoon, back of Ludlow, Ky. The principals were in earnest and exchanged two shots, but the seconds had carefully omitted the bullets. No damages done and no arrests.

Shoe Factory.

St. JOSEPH, Mo., April 16.—The firm of Toole, Hoos, & Co., one of the largest wholesale boot and shoe houses in this city, have purchased the old fair grounds and building for the purpose of establishing a large boot and shoe factory.

BY TELEGRAPH.

ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORT.

TO THE DAILY INTELLIGENCER.

LOUISIANA AFFAIRS.

Gov. Packard to President Hayes.

HIS VIEWS OF THE SITUATION.

The Supposed Foster-Matthews Compact the True Source of Difficulty in Louisiana.

Its Tendency is Toward Uncompromising Arrogance.

Packard Willing to Abide by Result of the President's Plans.

Probable Adoption of the President's Plan.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, NEW ORLEANS, April 17, 1877.

To President Hayes, Washington, D. C.:

SIR—It is evident that the Commission sent here by you, instructed among other things to secure a removal of the obstacles to an acknowledgment of the government, and failing in this, to accomplish the recognition of a single Legislature as a depository of the representative will of the people of Louisiana, will fail to effect either of these results. The proposition cannot be attained only by an abandonment of one of the two claimants to the gubernatorial chair, and the second proposition, involving the unification of the two bodies, each now claiming to be the Legislature of the State of Louisiana, is possible. The proposition suggested by the Commission, that one hundred and four members of the lower house and thirty-three of the Senate, whose election is not disputed, should be brought together in one body, and that the General Assembly thus constituted, should pass upon the qualifications of the members, and thus reorganized, should constitute the Legislature in the co-ordinate branches of the Government, was acceptable to the Republicans, but it is said to have been rejected by the Democrats. This plan was understood to emanate from the President, and to embody the ideas of what was just and equitable. The Republicans have indicated a willingness to accede to the organization of the legislature on this basis in deference to the President's wishes, even though in so doing they should waive undoubted legal rights. It is presumed that if the President's stand point, that any other legislative settlement would work injustice to one or the other parties, and it is not believed that the administration would sanction the injustice. The Republicans are willing to submit the claims of their State government to the President's constituted. It is clearly indicated that Gen. Nichols and his adherents have rejected this proposition mainly because of their fixed belief in the truth of the statement repeatedly made that the Foster-Matthews agreement is eventually, in some way, to give the government of Louisiana to the Democrats. If this belief were removed from their minds perhaps they would not be so defiant, and would accept the adjustment you offer. The reported purpose of the administration to carry out the suggestion of Foster and Matthews by the withdrawal of the United States troops is a standing menace to the Republicans in Louisiana and encourages the Democracy to emulate the arrogant policy of Gen. Hampton in South Carolina. I have received no reply to my letter of the 5th inst., requesting that the instructions to the Commission should be amended and enlarged as to enable them to inquire and report upon the merits of the claims of the contending governments, which are legally entitled to recognition, and who compose the people of Louisiana, and who compose the people of Louisiana, and who compose the people of Louisiana. I therefore most respectfully renew that request in view of rejection, by my political opponents, of the reasonable proposition above referred to, to be made by the Commission through the commission. Your Excellency cannot fail to perceive that in this expressing my willingness to submit my claims to a commission appointed without solicitation on my part, or without either myself or any of my friends having any voice in its selection, I at least manifest confidence in the justice of my claims. Under present instructions, the commission is charged with the investigation of matters not essential. Why should instructions be withheld which would enable me to report upon matters essential to the settlement of the claims of one or the other government claiming recognition from the President, one of which must be entitled thereto under the provisions of the constitution of the country? The commission thus far in its report has been very partial, and has only suggested methods of the legal abandonment of the contest, irrespective of right or justice. I respectfully submit that the questions at issue in Louisiana cannot be disposed of by mere expediency. The claims of individuals to office against the rights and liberties of a majority of the people. If a lawful government in Louisiana can be overturned by domestic violence with the consent of the Federal Government, originally called into existence for the express purpose, among others, of preventing such occurrences, what State in the Union may not hereafter be subject to similar relations? Are the American people willing to see this precedent established? Earnestly requesting your immediate action on the facts presented, I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant, (Signed) S. B. PACKARD, Governor.

ACCEPT THE PRESIDENT'S PLAN.

The members of the Nichols House are in a caucus to-night considering the adjustment proposals, which are that the present organization of the Legislature shall remain intact, the roll to be taken out by the militia force of the State on the first day of the assembly of the Nichols Legislature at St. Patrick's Hall, omitting the names of seven members who have since been seated. The House roll will include 62 Democrats and 57 Republicans, one Democrat is member having died. It is understood that this arrangement is satisfactory to the Conservatives. The Commission has, it is said, advised the President of the acceptance of this plan by the Nichols government, and will await the President's approval before submitting the matter to Packard.

Weather Indications.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 17.—A. M. PROBABILITY.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, falling barometer, partly cloudy weather and light rain.

For the Lakes, northeast to southeast winds, slightly warmer and partly cloudy weather and occasional rain, with falling barometer during the day.

Grasshopper Eggs.

PORT SCOTT, April 16.—It is now ascertained beyond a doubt that grasshopper eggs in this section are unproductive. Careful experiments have been made, and in addition the weather of the last few days has been warm enough to have hatched them out by the millions, but the eggs have been, but not one of the pests has been found. The farmers generally are jubilant, and a big crop of everything is looked for in Southeastern Kansas.

Nichols' Senate Resolves Approval of President Hayes—Peace and Prosperity to the State, Protection of the Negro, and Strict Observance of All the Constitutional Amendments—Elegant Resolutions.

NEW ORLEANS, April 16.—Nichols' Senate today passed the following joint resolution, and preamble, which are a part of the plan of adjustment proposed.

WHEREAS, The people of the State of Louisiana, after years of suffering and misrule, have with supreme satisfaction seen the wise determination of President Hayes, as expressed in his inaugural and annual messages, to restore local self-government to the Southern States and peace and prosperity to the whole country, by a rigid following of the wise principle of Constitutional government; therefore be it

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened,

1. That I cordially endorse the policy of the President as enunciated in his inaugural, and we pledge our hearty co-operation and support in the execution thereof.

2. That the execution of said policy in Louisiana will prove the source of innumerable blessings to her people, lift up their burdened spirits, remove their wasted fields, bring happiness to their homes, and give to the whole people, without distinction of race or color, a future of progress as well as moral and material prosperity.

3. That an earnest request of our endeavorers, we hereby solemnly declare that it is and will be the purpose of the government of the State of Louisiana, represented by Francis T. Nichols, as its Executive, first, to accept in good faith the 13th, 14th and 15th Amendments to the Constitution of the United States in letters to and spirit; the enforcement of the law rigidly and impartially, to the end that violence and crime shall be suppressed and promptly punished, that peace and order may prevail and that the humblest laborer on the soil of Louisiana, of every color, shall receive full and equal protection of the law in person, property and political rights and privileges.

4. To the promotion of kindly relations between the white and colored citizens of Louisiana, on a basis of justice and mutual confidence, the education of all classes of people, being essential to the preservation of free institutions, we do declare our solemn purpose to maintain a system of public schools for an equal and uniform taxation on property and political parties may be free from State, and which shall secure the education of the children of the white and colored citizens with an equal advantage.

5. Desirous of healing the disensions that have disturbed the State for years past, and anxious that the citizens of all political parties may be free from the anxieties of political rivalry, we join hands in honestly restoring the prosperity of Louisiana, the Nichols government will discontinue any attempted persecution from any quarter of individuals for past political conduct.

6. That the change had been suggested, and he hoped that they would never prove unworthy of the gift. He was glad to meet them, glad to see them clad in blue, with eagles on their buttons, and swords by their sides, and hoped that their arms never would be used except in the right.

DISCHARGE OF EMPLOYEES FROM THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

In a day or two 200 employees of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, and Treasury Department will be dismissed, and this reduction will be followed at the end of the month by an additional dismissal of 200 more.

THE FOX WILL CASE.

The following decisions were rendered in the Supreme Court today: The United States vs. Fox, et al., error to the New York Court of Appeals. This is the case in which Charles Fox, of the city of New York, devised his entire property to the Government of the United States, for the purpose of aiding in the discharge of the debt created by the United States Court of Appeals. The surrogate in the case of the Foxes, which was not taken real estate under the statutes of New York, and that the will was void as a devise of lands, but that the Government could take personal estate. The instrument was admitted to probate in New York, and the executor, John Fox, Jr., was appointed. It is here said that there is no question but that the United States may hold real property in a State whenever needed for the use of the Government in the execution of its powers, and that in such case, if it cannot be acquired by voluntary assignment with the owner's consent, it may be taken against their will by the Government in the exercise of its power of eminent domain. But the power of a State to regulate the tenure of real property within its limits, and the tenure of its descent, and the extent to which a testamentary disposition of it may be exercised by its owners, is held to be undoubted. The right of a State in this respect follows from its sovereignty within its limits, as to all matters over which jurisdiction is not claimed by the Federal Government. As the statutes of the State of New York prohibit such devices, there is no power to make them. The judgment of the Court of Appeals is affirmed.

A RAILROAD DECISION.

Miller et al. vs. Dues et al., appeal from the Circuit Court for the District of Iowa. This was an affirmation of a decree in an action against the Chicago & Northwestern Railway. The court held that where a road is located in part within a district whose jurisdiction is invoked and mortgages are taken on the property, there is authority for a decree of foreclosure, and it is said that to hold otherwise would be disastrous not only to those owning the road but to the holders of bonds secured by mortgage.

RENO ASKS DELAY.

Major Reno, recently tried by a court martial on the charge of killing the wife of a brother officer, and sentenced to be dismissed from the service, has forwarded to the War Department, a request for delay in the presentation of the case to the President, claiming that he has additional evidence which will tend to the mitigation of the sentence. The request has been granted.

Railroad Election.

CHICAGO, April 16.—Hugh Riddle, of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway, today elected to the Presidency of that road, and John Traas, of the Chicago & Rock Island Railway, elected Vice President. A number of Indian States were provided for the Representatives and they visited the cemetery and rifle range, and spent the afternoon at New Lake. At night the words were entertained by Louis Converse. A number of Indian States were provided for the Representatives and they visited the cemetery and rifle range, and spent the afternoon at New Lake. At night the words were entertained by Louis Converse. A number of Indian States were provided for the Representatives and they visited the cemetery and rifle range, and spent the afternoon at New Lake. At night the words were entertained by Louis Converse.

Spotted Tail Brings Them In.

CHEYENNE WY., April 16.—SPOTTED TAIL, AGENT, N. B., has today a thousand northern hostiles made, to Gen. Crook, at this post, yesterday. Their entry was very dramatic. He carried four guns in the air, and they called forth the whole force of their chiefs to greet them, after which their chief delivered a short speech before Gen. Crook, indicating his desire for peace by laying his rifle at the General's feet. Among the chiefs are One-horn, Lone Wolf, and Roman Nose, whose village was destroyed at Sioux Battles last summer by Capt. Mills.

Marine Disasters.

WILMINGTON, N. C., April 16.—The three-masted schooner Chas. E. Elmer, loaded with molasses, is ashore off Topsham Sound, bottom upward. Cargo and vessel a total loss. A tug-boat, picked up, supposed to belong to that vessel, shows that the crew consisted of 16 men. It is thought all were lost.

A schooner loaded with lumber is broken near Rich Inlet. The vessel is broken in two, and with the cargo, is a total loss. It is feared the crew were all lost.

Weather Indications.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 17.—A. M. PROBABILITY.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, falling barometer, partly cloudy weather and light rain.

For the Lakes, northeast to southeast winds, slightly warmer and partly cloudy weather and occasional rain, with falling barometer during the day.

Grasshopper Eggs.

PORT SCOTT, April 16.—It is now ascertained beyond a doubt that grasshopper eggs in this section are unproductive. Careful experiments have been made, and in addition the weather of the last few days has been warm enough to have hatched them out by the millions, but the eggs have been, but not one of the pests has been found. The farmers generally are jubilant, and a big crop of everything is looked for in Southeastern Kansas.

Nothing as Yet Accomplished.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 16.—The President has received only one communication from the Louisiana Commission, and that was Thursday last, giving an account of the progress of the affairs up to that time, and asking for further instructions, which were promptly forwarded. They did not modify the original instructions, but were merely explanatory of certain portions of them in regard to which the Commission desired further information.

The President has no intimation as to when the Commission will return to Washington, but the opinion is expressed that they may complete their business so as to return here by Saturday or Monday next. There is no doubt that the troops will be withdrawn from New Orleans, as the intimate friends of the President say that it is not to be expected that he will pursue in Louisiana a different course from that in South Carolina, but it is an open question as to when it will be taken into the hands of the President that the Commission shall have the full opportunity for the completion of their work.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—A delegation of friends called on the President today, and presented a petition from the Universal Peace Union asking him to continue the Indian Peace Policy. The President said that he was in favor of peace everywhere, as he fully expressed in his inaugural address, which indicated what his course would be for the next four years. He, however, was not so far from the Quakers, and their might be occasion some time to resort to military operations.

A small delegation of Michigan Presidencians had an interview with the President, and also a colored delegation from Richmond, the latter in favor of the retention of Miss Vanlee as Postmistress of that city.

APPOINTMENT.

Edward A. Thomas has been appointed Associate Judge of the Supreme Court of Wyoming.

WAR MINISTER.

A telegram received at the Navy Department yesterday from Lieut. Commander Henry H. Gorringe, commanding the United States steamer Gettysburg, at Constantinople, refers briefly to the condition of the city, and states that war is imminent, and announces that the Russian Embassy was to leave Constantinople today.

EMANCIPATION DAY—SPEECH OF MR. DOUGLASS.

This afternoon the colored district militia paraded in honor of the anniversary of the emancipation proclamation, and called on Marshal Douglass, who was in the city, and who was very much pleased that they were celebrating a day which never should be forgotten by their race. The war was waged in the interest of slavery, but it resulted in giving liberty to the negro, and the last gasp of the Confederacy was "Help! Pompey or I sink." The change had been miraculous, and he hoped that they would never prove unworthy of the gift. He was glad to meet them, glad to see them clad in blue, with eagles on their buttons, and swords by their sides, and hoped that their arms never would be used except in the right.

NO FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The world could have subdued it. Thomas Hall, fireman, Walker Murphy, coal carrier; Fred Wagner, steam pipe fitter, and one or two other employees testified to having assisted in the efforts to quench the fire in the store room, and corroborated Russell's testimony as to the condition of the fire.

Thomas Hall stated, in addition to other testimony, that at 8 o'clock in the evening he saw a man, a port washer in the hotel, whose name he did not know, go to the store room with a burning paper in his hand. He seemed to be searching for the keyhole in the door. Supposing he had a right there, he did not interfere with him.

THE JURY.

The jury composed of six well-known citizens, to-wit: Gen. John McNeill, Foreman; Sylvester H. Laidin, George Dine, Walter C. Carr, Charles W. Irwin and Jacob Tamm.

Coroner Auler conducted the examination of witnesses, and both he and the jurymen express their intention to go to the bottom of the matter, and bring out every fact possible regarding the origin of the fire, its management by the Fire Department, and the conduct of the proprietors of the hotel.

NO MORE DEAD BODIES FOUND.

The search for dead bodies in the ruins was continued today with unabated vigor, but none were found. Considerable property of various descriptions was discovered in a badly damaged condition. The safe of the hotel was nearly unharmed. It will no doubt be taken out to-morrow.

Term of Supreme Court Closed for Want of Funds.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—Chief Justice Waite announced the following order: On account of the insufficiency of the appropriation by Congress for printing the records it is apparent that we shall not be able to continue the hearing of cases at the present term later than the 15th of May. We will, therefore, close the term May 15th, and thus enable the Justices to give attention to their business upon the circuit, which could not be done in many of the districts if we continue later. An announcement will be made hereafter of the time the call of the docket will be stopped.

THE B. & O. and the Compact.

NEW YORK, April 16.—In reference to the intimation that the B. & O. railway is cutting the rates from Chicago, in violation of the recent agreement between the trunk lines, Receiver Jewett, of Erie, in reply to questions on the subject, said that he had received no information indicating that the B. & O. managers had violated the compact, and he did not believe they had done so.

WANT TIME.

Kennedy & Co. are endeavoring to make arrangements with their creditors for an extension of 12 months.

A Case of Suspended Animation.

BENNINGTON, Vt., April 16.—Dr. R. H. Green, of Hoosack, N. Y., was thought to be dead, and the body was placed in a vault about two weeks ago. As he had narrowly escaped burial while in a trance several years since, his wife was requested to visit his body until no doubt of death existed. It is now said that the body was removed from the vault. The attending physicians pronounce it a case of suspended animation.

Heavy Storms.

OMAHA, April 15.—There was a heavy rain and hail storm here this afternoon. A great deal of atmospheric electricity prevailed in this vicinity, most of the day interfering with the working of the telegraph to some extent.

Terminates Her Engagement.

NEW YORK, April 16.—Miss Anna Dickinson abruptly closed her engagement with the Eagle theatre to-night, owing to her dissatisfaction with the management. She will not play again till early next season.

THE ST. LOUIS FIRE.

The Coroner's Inquest into the Southern Hotel Disaster Commenced.

St. LOUIS, April 16.—The Coroner's inquest into the Southern Hotel fire case began today. The jury was sworn over the body of Kate Nolan, one of the servants in the house, who has been kept in the cooling room of the Morgue for that purpose. They then repaired to the grand jury room in the Four Courts building, and had a long discussion on the question whether their sessions should be private or public. It was finally decided to admit one reporter from each paper in the city and the Associated Press, one representative each of the Fire Department, the insurance companies, Breslin, Darling & Co., proprietors of the hotel, and Robert Campbell, owner of the property. The jury then proceeded to business.

The first witness was Joseph Pulitzer, a boarder in the house. Roomed on the fifth floor; was awakened at half-past one o'clock by the shrieks of women; jumped up and rushed into the hall, which was full of smoke; assisted some ladies to the parlor floor; met George Darling, one of the proprietors, who was telling the ladies to go to the parlor floor that there was no danger, it was only smoke, and that they could go back to their rooms. Witness then returned to his room, finished dressing and left the house. So far as he knew no alarm was sounded in the house; only heard the screams of the women; believed their cries saved hundreds of lives; had been in many hotels, but never saw so many appliances for prevention of fire as in the Southern. There were no engines on the ground when he left his room at 1 o'clock, but they were arriving when he reached the street.

RUSSELL REPEATS HIS FORMER STATEMENT.

J. E. Russell, Chief Engineer, substantially repeated his statement already telegraphed: He slept on the fifth floor; was aroused by smoke and screams of the women; made his way to the engine room as fast as possible; found the fire in the store room; efforts had been made to subside it by his fireman, Thomas Haley, and other employees. The attempt to put out the fire was confined after he arrived, but it gained on so fast that in eight minutes he and the others were forced to leave the basement to save their lives; threw water in the store room with a hose attached to the engine; saw the fireman, Haley, who left the basement he looked up and saw the upper stories of the hotel were burning; there was no special watchman on the basement floor but there was one on the office floor, whose duty it was to watch the whole house. Capt. Warner's order to the witness was to discharge any employee caught smoking in the basement. It was twenty minutes past one by his watch when he reached the engine room; stayed 8 or 10 minutes; when he entered the engine room the fire had gained such headway that no number of engines could have put it out.

ENGLAND.

England's Eastern Policy.

LONDON, April 16.—In the House of Lords Earl Granville criticised the Government's policy touching the Eastern question. He said the protocol was not agreed with him that under the existing circumstances it was best not to say anything concerning the future.

CABLE CHANGES.

The direct cable officers announce that the following rule will come in force on the 1st of May with regard to press matter: A special rate of 25 cents in gold per word will be charged for press messages containing political and general news engaged